

# The Fairfield Herald.

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NO. 1

## THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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"Reviving the Issues of the War."

He must be a very dull observer of political events, says the New York Times, who does not perceive that the feeling which, on one side or the other, was aroused by the war for the Union is still very strong in both sections, and will enter into the presidential canvass. One may regret this fact, as we ourselves do, but it is folly to deny it. We do not agree with those who, like Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., can hear nothing in the expression of this feeling among unionists but a "show" and a "bellow." We certainly do not agree with the view which any one may see daily expressed in the southern newspapers, that "loyalty" is but a political device to secure to politicians the chance to steal. We should be glad to see the north and the south each honestly divided against itself on some great issue wholly disconnected with the war, and thus bringing about a national co-operation between portions of each section, and substituting sympathy on some defined subject for the general antipathy which now prevails. We should be glad, too, if the negro vote in the south or in each of the southern States could be fairly divided by a sincere difference of opinion and sentiment regarding some question, local or national, in no wise suggesting the rebellion or slavery. We should be specially pleased if the white people of the south had no cause except their attachment to the principles for which they rebelled to feel any animosity toward the republican party or toward the union. But it is too soon to realize the former of these hopes; it is too late for the latter. We must look at facts as they are, and try to do the best with them for the general good that we can.

One thing is entirely certain—we cannot convince the great mass of the republican party that it is they alone who are responsible for the present condition of things, or that it is their duty alone to "conquer their prejudices." Whether justly or erroneously, our people believe that they have not been harsh with the south; that they yielded as early and as fully as could in reason be required the restoration in the government of those rights which the south itself undertook to cast away, and that whatever evil consequences have come upon those who took part in the rebellion have been due more to the conduct of those who failed than to that of those who succeeded in the war for the union. The people of the north who sustained the government in that war are not conscious of any wish to harm their late enemies now, and they do not believe that since the surrender they can justly be accused of having entertained any such wish. There has been misapprehension in some cases, and it would be a prodigy to say that this has not been produced in part by the prejudices left by the war; but there has been no time for the past ten years when the north would not have been glad to feel secure in forgetting the rebellion, or when any evidence that they could feel so has not been gratefully welcomed. The trouble is that such evidence, of a kind to affect general opinion, does not exist.

The southern democratic newspapers generally express the belief that the north is blind to this kind of evidence, and do not see it because they will not; but they are mistaken. Take, for instance, the negro question. The northern people do not believe that the southern whites are willing to deal with the negroes in the spirit of the late amendments to the constitution—willing, that is, to treat them as equal before the law, in all civil and political rights, with the whites. The southern newspapers say that this is a mistake; but they are obviously interested in saying so, and their view is not corroborated by the negroes themselves. No trustworthy interpreter of the opinion of the negroes reports any such feeling among them, and their general course in politics disproves it. So long as this is true, the north will not credit the disclaimers of the southern newspapers, but will remain in the conviction that the southern whites do not yet accept in good faith those changes in the status of the negroes which are among the most prominent results of the war.

Again, the north sees the southern whites raising themselves with almost absolute uniformity on the side of the democratic party, not because of any principle or policy of that party disconnected with the war, but solely and avowedly because of the position of the party with reference to questions

growing out of the war. This silent declaration of southern sentiment speaks volumes. Every one must concede that the course of the republican party for the last two years might justly have been expected to yield a different result from this. The settlement of the vexed Louisiana question in a spirit of the greatest fairness, the distinct support of the southern view of the Arkansas conflict, the refusal of the government to send troops to Mississippi on the requisition of its governor, the election of Attorney-General Williams from the national government and his replacement by a man of strictly temperate and conciliatory views, the universal condemnation among republicans of Spheer and his policy in Alabama, the equally universal sympathy with Governor Chamberlain's efforts at reform in South Carolina—surely these are ample proof that the republican party does not deserve the unequalled distrust of the South. Yet that is what the party gets, and apparently, all that it gets. It is strange that republicans recognize issues growing out of the war as having some importance when the south itself makes them so excessively prominent? Would it not be strange, on the contrary, if the north shut its eyes to facts which the south so forces upon its attention? It is desirable that the north and south should come together, but can that ever happen while the south holds sullenly and obstinately aloof? *Columbia Union Herald.*

### Constitution for Democratic Clubs.

As a matter of general interest we republish the constitution recommended by the Democratic State Central Committee, for use by the Democratic Clubs throughout the State. It is as follows:

Article 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Democratic Club."

Art. 2. The officers of the club shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary and Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five members who shall serve for such terms as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same are announced.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to collect and disseminate information and advise the club with regard to local policy as in their judgment shall best subserve and promote the general good of the county.

Art. 4. The President, with the sanction of a majority of the Executive Committee, shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one third of the total membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 5. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the Saturday in every month.

Art. 6. Any male citizen of the county may become a member of the club by signing the constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to prepare a full and correct roster of the club, giving the name, residence and occupation of each member, and also a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

Art. 8. That the members of this club pledge themselves to each other and to the Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for all offices, whether national, State, county, or municipal, and will discontinue every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

Art. 9. Any article of this constitution may be altered or amended upon one week's notice by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

### A Child Carried Off by a Fox.

A party of emigrants camped on Wednesday night at Point of Rocks Station, Laramie, Wyoming. About 8 o'clock a piercing scream was heard to come from where three or four children were at play; a short distance from the wagons; and on going to the spot it was ascertained that a child about 3 years old was missing. A diligent search was at once begun, and continued until about 11 o'clock, but proved fruitless. At daylight the next morning search was resumed. At the place where the children were at play large tracks, supposed to be those of a mountain lion, were discovered. These were followed for miles into a large canon, where the child was found on a projecting rock some 200 feet high. After much difficulty the little one was rescued from its perilous position. Its clothes were badly torn, but aside from a few scratches on its face, the child was unharmed. There is no doubt that the lion carried the child to where it was found and went after its cub.

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### South Carolina News.

On the 17th inst., the *Columbia* river was higher than it had been in ten years.

In every part of the State people are complaining of the scarcity of money, and hard times generally.

The grand jury of Beaufort county found that Mrs. Smith came to her death by her own hand.

Hendricks is Governor Perry's first choice for president, but he will vote at St. Louis for the most available man.

There is to be a big bear fight in Florence. Old "Gibby" is to be entered against all the dogs in the county, three to six at a time.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* will be sent from Port Royal to Charleston, to participate in the celebration of June 28th.

The new Methodist church at Rock Hill was dedicated on the 4th inst. The dedication sermon being preached by Rev. E. J. Maynardie, D. D.

Dr. T. C. Tompkins, who was appointed by Governor Chamberlain to succeed McDewitt, the runaway treasurer of Edgefield county, has declined the position.

A number of enterprising citizens are agitating the question of establishing a cotton factory at Florence, and it is confidently expected that it will be built at an early day.

Dr. Knorr, superintendent of the State Lunatic asylum, has negotiated in New York a loan of funds sufficient to run that institution till the State treasury is replenished.

Prof. Felix Gauthier, who for many years was professor of drawing at the Citadel Academy, Charleston, died on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. He was over eighty years of age.

The bar of Charleston and of Orangeburg will act in concert in their efforts to sustain Judge Read in the position he has taken in the matter of the judgeship of the first circuit.

The section hands are now going over the Chester and Lenoir railroad, putting the track in good order, and regular passenger trains will be placed on the road between Yorkville and Gastonia at an early day.

The *Wilmington* first completed at Charleston, in commemoration of the battle of Fort Moultrie, is made of Fairfield granite, procured by Mr. Vick, the architect, to be the best in the United States, and susceptible of a very high polish.

The citizens of Bennettsville held a meeting recently for the purpose of inducing the *Richland* and *Fairfield* railroads to change the course of the road to run through Bennettsville, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the president and directors in regard to the matter.

Crops throughout Marlboro county are generally good. The rice crop seems now to be the only disturbing element. There are complaints from many farmers that they are doing serious injury to the crops. The cool nights recently seemed to have produced this evil. The hot sun will soon drive them from the fields.

It is reported that Purvis, a white man, now incarcerated in Darlington jail, on a charge of murdering Rush, is kept chained down in a dark cell, and his wife is not even allowed to see him. It is also reported that there is a conspiracy among the negroes, instigated by Whittemore and one or two negro men, to have Purvis lynched.

An affair of honor took place a few days ago between two young men of Bennettsville, originating as usual about a young lady. The local correspondence passed on between the parties and for a time it seemed that reconciliation was impossible save in a resort to weapons beyond the limits of the State, but the matter has assumed a less threatening aspect and it is hoped that no blood will be shed.

The workshops of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company are now building at Florence, and will soon be completed. The company has purchased forty-six acres of land for the buildings. A contract has been given out by the company for building twenty cottages for the operatives of the road purchased by them in the immediate vicinity of the shops. The *Wilmington Journal* estimates the loss to Wilmington, by the removal of these shops to Florence, at no less than \$150,000 or \$200,000 a year.

Alec Lowry, the negro who murdered Mr. John Murphy at Lynchburg, was hanged at Sumter on Friday last. In spite of a very heavy rain, there were between four and five thousand persons—mostly colored—present at the execution. Lowry left a written confession, in which he states that he alone committed the murder; but there are good reasons for questioning the truth of this statement. Other parties have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder, and they are now in jail awaiting trial.

Rev. J. B. Adler, D. D., of Columbia, has published an open letter to Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, correcting the popular misapprehension in regard to the recent action of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Savannah. The attitude of the Southern Assembly, he says, is unchanged; its telegram was a strange misunderstanding, and, in consequence of the defeat of the Tallmadge resolutions, the whole difficulty is further from being adjusted than ever. Fraternal relations have not been reestablished, and the Southern Assembly still stands on the ground taken at Baltimore.

The heavy rains of the past week undermined the foundations of a trestle over Broadway Creek, on the Anderson branch of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. On Friday night, the 16th instant, a special train, consisting of an engine and baggage car, which left Belton, the junction of the Anderson branch with the main stem, between 9 and 10 o'clock, was precipitated into the chasm which the trestle spanned.

There were aboard the train M. J. Wilson, engineer; G. W. Lafay, conductor; Keitsinger, brakeman; Allen Johnson, freight and Henry Thompson, wood passer. The engineer, conductor, brakeman and fireman were killed by the fall or drowned in the water. The bodies of the conductor and brakeman were found about three hundred yards from the trestle. The wood passer, Henry Thompson, was taken out alive, but so badly injured that he will probably die. The train was allowed to proceed from Belton to Anderson at the special request of the conductor, after it had been determined not to allow it to pass over the trestle.

### The Cincinnati Convention.

The Convention proceeded to ballot on the 15th inst. The result was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.—Blaine 285, Bristow 113, Morton 124, Conkling 99, Hayes 61, Hartcraft 58, Wheeler 3, Jewell 11. Necessary to a choice 379.

SECOND BALLOT.—Upon the name of Pennsylvania being called, upon the second ballot, the chairman of the delegation asked time for consultation. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Blaine 298, Bristow 114, Morton 111, Conkling 93, Hayes 64, Hartcraft 63, Wheeler 3, Washburne 1. Necessary to a choice 379.

THIRD BALLOT.—Blaine 293, Bristow 121, Conkling 99, Hartcraft 68, Hayes 67, Morton 113, Washburne 1, Wheeler 2.

FOURTH BALLOT.—Blaine 292, Bristow 126, Conkling 84, Hartcraft 71, Hayes 68, Morton 108, Washburne 3, Wheeler 2. Total vote 751. Necessary to a choice 379.

FIFTH BALLOT.—Blaine 287, Bristow 111, Conkling 82, Hayes 102, Hartcraft 69, Morton 95, Washburne 3, Wheeler 2.

SIXTH BALLOT.—Blaine 308, Bristow 111, Conkling 81, Hartcraft 50, Hayes 113, Morton 85, Washburne 3, Wheeler 2.

SEVENTH BALLOT.—The name of Morton was now withdrawn by Mr. Comback, of the Indiana delegation, and Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, withdrew the name of Bristow. The result of the ballot was:

Blaine 357, Hayes 381, Bristow 21. Necessary to a choice 379.

Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was declared nominated. The nomination of Hayes was made unanimous.

On the seventh ballot the South Carolina delegation cast seven votes for Blaine and seven for Hayes.

The nominations for Vice-President were: Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, Fred T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and Wm. A. Wheeler of New York. The roll was called, and when New York was called, Woodford took the platform and withdrew his name. When South Carolina had been called, Wheeler having already received 366 votes, Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of Hawley, and moved that the nomination of Wheeler be made unanimous, which was agreed to, and Wheeler's nomination was so declared. After the usual resolutions of thanks the Convention adjourned.

### A Pair of White Whales.

From the New York Times.

Last week the agents of Mr. W. C. Aquap, proprietor of the bathhouse and aquarium now building at Belton, on the east of Fairbridge, and safely landed at Belton, two white whales of full size. These have been transported on a special train as far as Portland, Me., where they arrived on Friday night in full life and vigor, to the great astonishment of the natives. These they will be brought to New York by sea, the steamer *Eleonor* receiving them on board and sailing with them on Monday. These are the only living specimens of the white whale ever secured alive, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise that has brought them so far toward the Metropolis will not fail of perfect success. The steamer will land the monsters at Pier No. 38, East River, on Wednesday.

### A PATRIOT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

From the Newberry Post-Press.

Bacon says letters such as are written from wise men, are, of all the words of men, in my judgment, the best. The following letters, one of which has never before been in print, will show the high toned chivalry and patriotism of the hero of Fort Moultrie:

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SIR CHAS. MONTAGUE TO MAJOR GEN. WM. MOULTRIE.

March 11th, 1781.

Sir: A sincere wish to promote what may be your advantage, induces me now to write: the freedom with which we have conversed makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say. My own principles, respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you, and of course you can conceive what I mention is out of friendship. You have now fought bravely, in the cause of your country, for many years, and, in my opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it. You have had your share of hardships and difficulties, and if the contest is still to be continued, your hands should now take the toll from you.

You have now a fair opening of quitting that service; with honor and reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute to the known friendship that has subsisted between us, and by quitting this country for a short time, you will avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at leisure to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The Regiment I am going to command, the only proof I give you of my sincerity is that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish that I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace—our old acquaintance—my having been formerly Governor in this province—the interest I have in the present commanders, I give you my honor, what I write is entirely unknown to the Commandant, or to any one else—so shall your answer be, if you favor me with one. Think well of me, Yours sincerely, CHAS. MONTAGUE.

GENL. WM. MOULTRIE.

COPY OF REPLY OF GENL. MOULTRIE TO SIR CHAS. MONTAGUE.

THE ABOVE.

My Lord, I received yours this morning by Fisher, and I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage,—but I am much surprised at your proposition! I flattered myself I stood in a more favorable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and will not but you will receive it with the same candor. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you thought the Americans an injured and oppressed people; but you now ascribed to him you being an active part against them! Though not fighting particularly, in the Continent, yet the soldiering their soldiers away, to exist in the British service, is nearly similar.

My Lord, you are pleased to compliment me with flattering expressions, as to my having fought bravely in my country's cause, for many years, and in your opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it—but I differ very widely with you, in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is still deluged with blood, and over run by the British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, and with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause! The hardships I have gone through, I look back upon with the greatest pleasure and honor to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to myself—by going with you to Jamaica! But God forbid that I should do so to desert myself and injure my country. Is it possible, that such an idea should arise in the breast of any man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonouring proposals! Would you wish to have that man, whom you have honored with your friendship, play the Traitor? Surely not! You say, by quitting this country, for a short time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return, at my leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family! But you forget to tell me how I am to get rid of an injured honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much business I should hate myself and shun mankind! This would be a fatal exchange, for my present situation in life, with a calm

and approved conscience of having done my duty to my country, and conducted myself as a man of honor.

My Lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship towards me much abated, or you would not endeavor to prevail upon me to do so base a part! You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be a means of effecting that reconciliation we all so ardently desire. I do earnestly wish for a reconciliation, as much so as any man; but only upon honorable terms! The repossessing my estates, the office of the command of your regiment, and the honor you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of my reputation! No! Not the fee-simple possession of that valuable Island Jamaica, should induce me to part from my integrity!

My Lord, as you have made another proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honorable to us both: As you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose, the withdrawing the British Troops from the Continent of America! allow the Independence! and propose a Peace! This being done I will use my influence with my commander to accept of the Terms—and allow Great Britain a free trade with America! My Lord, I could make one more proposal; but my situation as a prisoner circumscribes me within certain bounds. I must therefore conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what ever use of this you think proper. I shall be better off.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obt. humble servt.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

Brig. Genl.

To Lord CHAS. MONTAGUE.

### AN AWFUL MISTAKE.

How a Respectable Man's Character Was Taken Away.

From the Washington Capital.

Theatrical people are yet laughing over a joke practiced by John L. Smith, the agent of the Vokes Troupe, while here. The Vokes were doing their best to rather poor houses, for they were in Washington during the opening of the Centennial, and the town was deserted. Smith, one of the most efficient agents, if not the most efficient, was in a high state of disgust. He does not succeed readily, and in the midst of his distress Henry Ward Beecher appeared at the national capital to lecture. John L. determined to utilize Henry Ward. To this end he sent unscrupulous emissaries throughout the hotels, club houses, lobbies, lunch-rooms and elsewhere to spread the intelligence that on that night Henry Ward was to visit the Vokes entertainment at the theatre. Now, it costs a dollar to hear Henry lecture, but for that sum one could enjoy the Vokes and see the great Brooklyn Pope at one and the same time. The result was a crowded house. And the people were disappointed! Not a bit of it. John L. invited John Chamberlain to the theatre. He gave the famous sporting character a box. Nay, this gentleman did worse, he invited Chamberlain to his room at the Arlington, and under sundry pretences got him on a white choker. Sitting in a conspicuous place in the box, John Chamberlain would have been embarrassed, had he known how at the way the entire house turned and stared at him, for John L. wielded emissaries, busy roving about in an utter disregard of truth and grammar, were saying "that's him," "that's him." This was pleasant enough till John was wounding his way out, when a fellow, stared at him for some seconds, then said, in an earnest way:

"Cuss me if I don't think him guilty; never saw a wiser countenance in all my life."

"What's that fellow making such remarks about?" asked Chamberlain. "Because," responded John L. "he thinks you are Henry Ward Beecher. I don't know how it is, but the impression is general to-night that you are the revered friend of the family."

John Chamberlain says that when he gets near John L. again there will be a vacancy in the title of Smith.

The Northern Methodist Conference is disposed to go to extremes on the tobacco question. All members of that church are advised to abstain from the use of the weed, on the ground that it is injurious to both body and soul. The Committee on Temperance also recommend Conferences not to pass resolutions for the abstinence of those who use tobacco. We think it will be found impossible to enforce such a radical measure as this. Men and ministers will smoke or chew so long as tobacco grows.

The number of paying visitors to the United States Centennial for the first fifteen days aggregates 238,731, whilst the number visiting the Vienna Exposition for the first thirteen days only numbered 72,729, showing that the pay visitors to the American Exhibition are more than three times as numerous thus far as those to the Vienna Exposition during the corresponding period, whilst the price of admission is about the same.

There are plenty of precedents for a continuance of the Blair case. The impeachment trial of Warren Hastings lasted only eleven years.

Any man using profane language within the hearing of the occupants of any private residence in Texas is liable to a fine of \$100.

A gourmand once said: "To enjoy a stuffed turkey thoroughly, there should be only two present—yourself and the turkey."

It is not necessarily a sign of a man's being a good husband that he is constantly lauding the accomplishments of his wife.

From the various post-offices, cusposthouses, &c., throughout the country come loud complaints of political assessments.

There is a fellow who comes to town once in a while who is put fish—at least his head swims.

### An Eye Witness's Account of Cornwallis's Surrender.

From the Fredericksburg News.

Not long since, being at Yorktown, Va., I fell into discourse with a very old negro man, who was quite communicative. As nearly as I can recall the words, his narrative was as follows:

"I see General Washington? Yes, sah—why, I was here all de time. See de British? See Cornwallis? 'To be 'slo—want I here, right here—all de time? Suttinly, I seen 'em all. Now, I tell you, massa—I see General Washington, and he was a settin' on his loss an' eatin' of a peach; Cornwallis he come out down toward de creek, and he start to run, but General Washington he see him d'rectly, an' he started arter him, an' General Washington he didn't want to take no advantage of him, so he run well—an' pretty soon he catch Cornwallis, an' he catch him by de neck, and say: 'You damn scoundrel, I got you!' And Cornwallis, he turn round, an' he look at Mr. General Washington, he jest took it and cut his head off! See it? To be sho' I see it—I was right, here, all de time, massa. How I gwine help you? Juss as I tell you—General Washington was a settin' on his loss, an' eatin' of a peach—"

But it is not necessary for me to repeat the old man's story as often as he did. Suffice it to say that he never varied in any particular; thus furnishing one of the best authorities of veracity and accuracy.

Washington gossip says that the biggest game of cards ever played in this country took place recently in that city. Two politicians of national reputation, a member of a great banking house in London and John Chamberlain, the well known burlesque satirist, sat down to a quiet game of draw in one of our leading hotels. The play grew heavy as time passed, and the interest became so intense that the sitting lasted thirty-six hours, at the close of which Chamberlain was winner to the amount of \$140,000.

A Washington letter says: "Ex-Doorkeeper Fitzhugh still refuses to be reconciled or to make any compromise with his late political friends. He says that within a week he will give publicity to some matters that will startle the country. He declines to say exactly what the nature of his evidence is, but intimates broadly that when he does speak some Democratic members will need leaves of absence for the rest of the session."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL.—Rev. Emanuel Van Orden called upon Sir Edward Thornton and stated that the "Nellie Martins," of the Star Ball line of steamers, running between New York and Rio de Janeiro, and belonging to an English company, though styled the "United States Steamship Company," arrived in Rio de Janeiro, on the 1st of March last, carrying eleven slaves, "to be delivered." Then British Minister promised to inquire into the matter and report to his government.

At a meeting of the wholesale butchers of San Francisco, it was resolved that all meats delivered on and after June 22, should be paid for in gold coin, or no more meat would be supplied to retailers. Too much silver is the cause.

There is no reason why ice should be at any other than moderate prices this summer, for there are about a hundred and seventy-five thousand tons stored on the banks of the Kennebec River remaining unsold.

Relic hunters at Mount Vernon are so ingenious and unscrupulous that the managers have been compelled to put wire screens over most of the articles, and to close some of the rooms altogether.

Some friends remonstrated with Clarke, the actor, about his profanity, and quoted the Scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all." "I don't," said Clarke; "I swear only at those who offend me."

There are plenty of precedents for a continuance of the Blair case. The impeachment trial of Warren Hastings lasted only eleven years.

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